15. (Original) A rotary photographic shutter or the like including a plurality of shutter blades movable between an open and a closed position, a drive means including an actuator for moving the shutter blades between the open and closed positions and a damping system operable to arrest the movement of the drive means at one of the open and closed positions.

16. (Original) A rotary photographic shutter comprising:

a) a base plate having a central aperture;

b) a plurality of rotating ring operable shutter blades supported by the base plate for opening and closing the aperture; and

c) a damping system on the base plate operable to dampen the opening and closing of the rotating ring operable shutter blades.

17. (Original) A rotary photographic shutter as in Claim 16 comprising:

a) a dive arm pivotally supported on the base plate to swing back and forth through a defined arc, the swing of the drive arm in one direction acting to move the shutter blades to an open position and the swing in a return direction acting to move the shutter blades to a closed position; and

b) the damping system arranged to arrest the swing of the drive arm at each end of the arc.

18. (Original) A rotary photographic shutter as in Claim 16 wherein the damping system comprises:

a) a drive arm pivotally supported on the base plate to swing back and forth through a defined arc, the swing of the drive arm in one direction acting to move the shutter blades to an open position and the swing in a return direction acting to move the shutter blades to a closed position;

b) a detent having opposite ends disposed to arrest the swinging movement of a shutter blade operating drive arm at each end of the swing;

c) bumpers on each of the opposite ends of the detent; and

d) at least one damper on the drive arm positioned to strike and engage against each of the shaped bumpers at the limits of the swing of the drive arm.

19. (Original) A rotary photographic shutter as in Claim 18 wherein the bumpers and the damper are shaped to provide substantially point contact therebetween during the duration of the engagement.

20. (Original) A rotary photographic shutter as in Claim 17 wherein the damping system includes:

a) bumpers carried by one of the driving arm and base plate composed of a polyethylene having a molecular weight of 3 to 6 million; and

b) a damper on the other of the drive arm and base plate composed of a polyurethane material that under goes a transformation from a glass phase to a rubber phase when it strikes the bumpers.

21. (Original) A damping system for arresting motion of a body moving through a path of travel comprising:

a) a bumper located at an end of the path of travel;

b) a damper carried by the body and positioned to strike the bumper at the end of the path of travel, the damper comprising a material that undergoes a transformation from a glass phase to a rubber phase when struck thereby causing a tendency of the damper to stick to the bumper; and

c) the damper and bumper having shapes that limit the area of contact between the damper and bumper.

22. (Original) A damping system as in Claim 20 wherein the shape of the damper and bumper limit the contact therebetween to substantially a point contact.

23. (Original) A damping system for arresting motion of a body moving through a path of travel comprising:

a) a bumper located at an end of the path of travel, the bumper composed of a polyethylene having a molecular weight of 3 to 6 million; and

b) a damper carried by the body and engageable against the bumper, the damper composed of a polyurethane material.

24. (Original) A damping system as in Claim 23 wherein the polyurethane material undergoes a transformation from a glass phase to a rubber phase

when struck thereby causing a tendency of the damper to stick to the bumper and the damper and bumper having shapes that limit the contact area of one against the other.

25. (Original) A damping system for arresting motion of a body moving through a path of travel as in Claim 23 wherein the damper comprises of a damped polyurethane having an ASTM D2240 Shore A Durometer hardness of about 58.

26. (Original) A damping system for arresting motion of a body moving through a path of travel as in Claim 23 wherein the damper comprises a polyurethane having an ASTM D2240 Shore A Durometer Impact at 73°F (23°C) of about 58, an ASTM D575 glass transition temperature of about 18°F (-8°C), a second ASTM D2632 rebound at 20°C of 0.0, and a Compression Modulus about 845psi (5826kPa).

27. (Original) A damping system for arresting motion of a body moving through a path of travel as in Claim 23 wherein the bumpers and damper are shaped to provide substantially point contact therebetween during the duration of the engagement.

28. (Original) A damping system for arresting motion of a body moving through a path of travel as in Claim 23 wherein the damper has a cross section providing a straight corner edge arranged to strike the bumper.

29. (Original) A damping system for arresting motion of a body moving through a path of travel as in Claim 28 wherein the bumper has a curved surface to receive the strike of the damper straight corner edge thereby providing the substantially point contact therebetween.

30. (Original) A damping system for arresting motion of a body moving through a path of travel as in Claim 23 wherein the moving body is a component of a rotary photographic shutter.

31. (Original) A damping system for arresting the motion of a body moving through a path of travel comprising:

a) a damper carried by the body, the damper having a cross sectional shape providing a straight corner edge;

b) a spring mounted bumper located at an end of the path of travel, the spring urging the bumper towards the plane of the path of travel;

c) the bumper having a curved surface to receive a strike of the damper straight corner edge as the body moves to the end of its path of travel thereby providing substantially point contact between the damper and the bumper, and the bumper being positioned so as to receive the strike at a generally central location on the bumper between its opposite ends; and

c) the spring providing sufficient bias to prevent the force of the strike from moving the bumper so far in a direction normal to the plane of the path of travel that the damper passes over one or another of the opposite ends.

32. (Original) A damping system as in Claim 31 wherein:

a) the damper comprises a material that undergoes a transformation from a glass phase to a rubber phase when struck thereby causing a tendency of the damper to stick to the bumper; and

b) the damper and bumper having shapes that limit the contact area between the damper and bumper.

In the Specification

Amend paragraph 0005 as follows:

--It is common in the first type of shutter to provide a shock absorber or damper that absorbs the impact as the blades are pivoted between the open and closed positions. In this respect, reference is made to US Patent No. 3, 595, 553 and No. 3, 664, 251, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference. As disclosed in these references, the shock absorber operates to stop the shutter blade very rapidly, yet softly without damage and with little or no bounce. To Applicant's knowledge, a comparable shock absorbing system has not been used in connection with the rotating ring type of shutters. Instead it is believed that the common practice for rotating ring shutters has been to provide a spring that elongates as the shutters move to an open position. The elongation of the spring is intended to slow the travel of the